



Future Forms

Grammar

أشكال المستقبل

1

Will + inf. فعل مصدر

✍ - تستخدم (will) لعمل تنبؤ بالمستقبل - اتخاذ قرار سريع - وعد - تهديد - حقيقة :

- I **will be** 18 next year. (حقيقة)
- I think it **will rain** tomorrow. (تنبؤ)
- I'll **call** you when I arrive at the hotel. (وعد)
- I **will buy** you a car when you succeed. (وعد)
- The door is knocked. I'll **open** it. (قرار سريع)

✍ - لاحظ أن (المستقبل البسيط) يستخدم مع هذه التعبيرات:

I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps / I expect / I'm sure / I think / I don't think
I wonder / probably / I suppose / I hope / definitely

- There is a good film on TV about science fiction. I **think** you will enjoy it.
- I **expect** Mariam will pass the test. She is clever. (السمات ليست دليل)
- I **don't think** Ahmed will leave the country. • It will **probably** rain tomorrow.

2

[am/ is / are] + going to + inf. فعل مصدر

✍ - تستخدم (going to) لعمل تنبؤ بناء على حقيقة أو دليل في الوقت الحاضر - تخطيط أو نية لفعل شيء :

- There are a lot of clouds in the sky. It's **going to** rain. (تنبؤ بدليل)
- I listened to the weather forecast. It's **going to** rain. (تنبؤ بدليل)

✍ - لاحظ أن (going to) تأتي مع أفعال مثل : **want - decided - planned - intended**

- Sarah **wants** to buy a new car so she **is going to** save a lot of money. (تخطيط)
- We **are going to** buy a new house next year. My father **intended** to do that. (نية)
- Watch out! You **are going to** break the vase.
- The chair is broken. You **are going to** fall.

3

The present simple tense: زمن المضارع البسيط

✍ - يستخدم (المضارع البسيط) للتعبير عن أحداث وأماكن ومواصلات تسير طبقاً لجدول مواعيد محدد:

- The train **leaves** at 9 p.m.
- What time **does** your bus **arrive** on Saturday?
- The plane **arrives** at 6 o'clock. • The final exams **take place in** next June.
- When does the film start? • The episode **starts** at 7.00 p.m. tonight.
- The library **closes** at four o'clock. Choose a book quickly, please.
- Tomorrow **is** Friday. Look at the calendar. (نتيجة)

4

The present continuous: زمن المضارع المستمر

✍ - يستخدم (المضارع المستمر) للتعبير عن أشياء تم الترتيب والتجهيز بالفعل لها لفعلها في المستقبل:

- I'm **doing** a science test next Monday. Mr. Waleed **has already prepared** a test.
- Our class **is visiting** a museum tomorrow. The school **arranged** for that.
- We are taking the sleeper train to Aswan tonight. We **have got** the tickets.
- I am leaving the office at 11 o'clock. I have permission.
- We **have arranged** everything. We **are giving** a family party tomorrow.
- I **have bought** our tickets. We **are watching** the match on the stadium next Friday.

✍ - لاحظ أن (المضارع المستمر) يستخدم أفعال مثل:

this evening - جملة مضارع تام (P.P) + have/ has - have permission - prepared - arranged



Exercises



Grammar

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- We the sleeper train to Aswan tonight. We have booked the tickets.
a- are taking b- takes c- are going to take d- will take
- 2- There are a lot of people who are waiting. The train be busy.
a- is going b- is going to c- will going to d- will
- 3- The express train at seven o'clock.
a- leaves b- is leaving c- is going to leave d- will leave
- 4- We in the restaurant carriage this evening.
a- eat b- are eating c- are going to eat d- will eat
- 5- The train at Luxor early tomorrow morning.
a- stops b- stopping c- is stopping d- will stop
- 6- I think it hot in Aswan.
a- will be b- is c- going to be d- is going to be
- 7- The library at four o'clock, so please choose a book quickly.
a- closes b- is closed c- is closing d- will close
- 8- the men climbing that mountain tomorrow?
a- Is b- Are c- Do d- Does
- 9- We on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets.
a- go b- are going c- are going to d- will do
- 10- What time your bus arrive?
a- does b- do c- are d- is
- 9- My father thinks that it cold when we go to England.
a- will be b- is going c- is going to be d- going to be
- 10- His birthday is on Tuesday. He thirty years old.
a- is going to be b- will be c- is d- is going to

② Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

- 1- I have arranged everything to give a party next week. (giving)
.....
- 2- I'm going to decorate my room. (decided)
.....
- 3- I intend to buy a new car for my wife. (going)
.....
- 4- We all expect his success. (succeed)
.....
- 5- Mona has decided to buy a new dress. (going)
.....
- 6- My plan is to spend the summer in Alexandria. (going)
.....
- 7- The scientists at NASA have arranged everything to launch Apollo. (launching)
.....



Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Buying / Booking a train ticket

شراء / حجز تذكرة قطار

١ - لطلب حجز تذكرة قطار نستخدم:

1- Can I book a (single / return) ticket to (اسم مدينة) , please?

Ex. - Can I book a return ticket to Alexandria, please?

- Sure. / Certainly. بالتأكيد

٢ - للاستفسار عن درجة القطار المفضلة نستخدم:

2- Would you like first or second class?

EX. - Would you like first class or economy?

- I'd like first class.

٣ - لمعرفة المدة التي يستغرقها القطار نستخدم:

3- How long does (نوع القطار) take?

EX. - How long does the express train take?

- It takes two hours to reach its destination.

٤ - للسؤال عن ثمن / سعر التذكرة نستخدم:

4- How much is (نوع التذكرة) , please?

EX. - How much is the single ticket, please?

- It's twenty nine pounds.

٥ - لمعرفة الرصيف الذي يتحرك منه القطار نستخدم:

5- Could you tell me which platform the (نوع القطار) leaves from?

EX. - Could you tell me which platform the stopping train leaves from?

- It leaves from platform 2.

Exercise

① Supply the following dialogue:

Ahmed : Can I book a ticket to Alexandria, please?

Clerk : (1) Would you like a single or a return?

Ahmed : (2) What time is the next train?

Clerk : There's a stopping train at 10.10.

Ahmed : How long does the express train take?

Clerk : It takes two hours and fifty minutes.

Ahmed : (3) ?

Clerk : It's LE 26.

Ahmed : (4) ?

Clerk : Platform 3.

② What do you say in the following situations

1- A tourist asks you where he can buy a train ticket to Alexandria.

.....

2- You want to book a return ticket to Zagazig.

.....

3- Someone asks you, "What time does the train to Giza leave?"

.....



Grammar

Express possibility in the past

التعبير عن الاحتمال في الماضي

1 might + have + P.P. (ربما / قد)

- تستخدم بمعنى (من المحتمل / من الممكن / ربما)

- للتعبير عن استنتاج ضعيف (عدم تأكيد) في الماضي

- I **might have seen** this film. I can't remember.
- She **might have gone** to the club. I don't know.

كلمات دالة

I'm not sure/certain / I'm not certain / perhaps ربما

It's probable / It's likely من المحتمل

It's possible / I don't think لا اعتقد من الممكن

I don't know / I can't remember لا اعرف / لا اتذكر

2 must + have + P.P. (من المؤكد / لابد)

- تستخدم بمعنى (لا بد أن / من المؤكد أن)

- للتعبير عن استنتاج قوي مثبت في الماضي (تأكيد)

- I **must have left** my books at home. I can't find them in my bag.
- There is no train to Ahmed's village. He **must have taken** the bus.

كلمات دالة

I feel sure/certain / certainly - surely بالتأكيد / مستحيل / impossible بالتأكيد

You will face it like that

- It is possible that Zeinab went to the club. (might) - Zeinab **might have gone** to the club.
- I feel sure that Ali took my camera yesterday. (must) - Ali **must have taken** my camera yesterday.
- It's impossible that Nour woke up late. (must) - Ali **must have woken** up early.

Express recommendations or regret

التعبير عن توصية أو ندم في الماضي

1 should + have + P.P. كان ينبغي أن

- تستخدم لأعطاء توصية أو التعبير عن اللوم في الماضي

- للتعبير عن شيء كان من المفترض القيام به (لكنه لم يحدث) لتوجيه اللوم

- I **should have booked** a seat on the train. Now there are no seats left. I **didn't book** a seat.
- You **should have got up** early. The train has already left the station. You **didn't get** up early.
- Samah **should have done** her homework. The teacher is angry with her. She **didn't do** her homework.

2 shouldn't + have + P.P. كان ينبغي ألا

- تستخدم لأعطاء توصية أو التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

- للتعبير عن شيء كان من المفترض عدم القيام به (لكنه حدث) للندم

- I **shouldn't have gone** to bed late last night. I'm very tired now. I went to bed late.
- Heba **shouldn't have wasted** her time. She got very bad marks. She wasted her time.
- Ahmed **shouldn't have broken** the door. He hurt his arm. He broke the door.

You will face it like that

- It was important for her to ask for help. (should have) She should have asked for help.
- It was important for us not to take that way. (shouldn't have) We shouldn't have taken that way.



Exercises



Grammar

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The tourists their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
a- should bring b- shouldn't have brought c- should bring d- have brought
- 2- Archaeologists think that the coin belonged to an ancient pharaoh.
a- might have b- might c- must d- can't have
- 3- It Autumn when they took these photos. There are no leaves on the trees.
a- must been b- must have been c- have been d- has been
- 4- We the earlier train. It's much quicker than this train.
a- should have b- should have caught c- should catch d- should caught
- 5- I think my grandfather England in the 1960s, but I'm not sure.
a- must visited b- must have visited c- might have visited d- visited
- 6- Your brother's tennis racket is on the table. He played tennis.
a- might b- might have c- must d- must have
- 7- Your cousin is walking in the rain wearing a T-shirt. He should have a jacket
a- wear b- wore c- wearing d- worn
- 8- Firefighters are driving back from a hotel. There been a fire in the hotel.
a- might have b- might c- should have d- shouldn't have
- 9- They were wearing coats, hats and gloves in a photo. It very cold.
a- must have b- must have been c- might have d- might been
- 10- Nawal very tired. She fell asleep on the bus.
a- must b- must have been c- might have d- might have been
- 11- Hamdi can't find his bag. He left it at the bus stop. He can't remember.
a- might have b- must have c- should have d- shouldn't have
- 12- I thought my answer was correct, but I wrong.
a- might have b- might have been c- might been d- shouldn't have
- 13- You asked me before you used my computer!
a- should have b- shouldn't have c- must d- might

② Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

- 1- I regret not attending your birthday party . (should)
.....
- 2- It was important to stop smoking. (should)
.....
- 3- I am certain that she travelled abroad. (must)
.....
- 4- I phoned him, but he didn't answer. I think he wasn't at home. (might)
.....
- 5- It's possible that I forgot my pen at school. (might)
.....
- 6- I think he forgot his keys at home. (must)
.....



Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

1- try to + inf. يحاول أن / try + noun يجرب شيء ما اسم

✗ He **tried to** stop drinking alcohol.

✗ **Try** coffee without sugar and boiled, it's fantastic.

2- Look / feel + (adj. صفة) يبدو - يشعر بـ

✗ feel (happy - bored)

✗ look (sad - upset - ill)

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Expressing past recommendations

التعبير عن توصيات في الماضي

١ - **I think you should have + P.P.** أعتقد أنه كان ينبغي أن

Ex. - I think you should have tried the pizza last night.

٢ - **You shouldn't have + P.P.** كان ينبغي عليك ألا

EX. - You shouldn't have drunk so much coffee yesterday.

- Explaining a choice in the past :

إيضاح اختيار (شيء ما) في الماضي

١ - **I really didn't want to + inf It's not + (adj)** ... حقاً لا أريد أن إنها ليست

EX. - I really didn't want to try cigarettes. It's not healthy.

٢ - **I wasn't interested, thanks.** لست مهتماً ، شكراً.

Expressing regret in the past :

التعبير عن الندم (لفعل شيء ما) في الماضي

١ - **I really shouldn't have + P.P..... because** ... حقاً كان لا ينبغي علي أن لأن ...

EX. - I really shouldn't have tried that cigarette because it's very dangerous.



Exercise



① What do you say in the following situations

1- Your friend put more sugar in your tea. You know that it wasn't healthy.

2- You didn't do your homework although it was necessary.

3- You were driving your car very fast and had an accident. Express regret.

4- You blame yourself for not revising for the exam well.

5- Your friend tried a cigarette last night.

6- Someone wants you to try something you don't like. Refuse politely.

7- You accept your aunt's invitation to the circus.



Direct & Reported Speech

Grammar

الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

- ١- الكلام المباشر (**Direct Speech**) هو كلام يأتي على لسان شخص (نصاً) موضوعاً بين علامتي تنصيص "....."
- ٢- الكلام غير المباشر (**Reported Speech**) هو كلام ينقله شخص ما عن قائله ، ولا يوضع بين علامتي تنصيص .

1

الجملة الخبرية Statement

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- (١) إذا كان فعل القول (**say/says**) تبقى كما هي أما **say to / says to** تحول إلى **tell / tells** .
- إذا كان فعل القول (**said**) تبقى كما هي أما **said to** تحول إلى **told** .
- (٢) نحذف علامتي التنصيص ونربط بكلمة (**that**) ويمكن حذفها أيضاً .
- (٣) تحول الضمائر حسب المعنى (**المتكلم - المخاطب**) .
- (٤) إذا كان فعل القول في الماضي (**said** أو **said to**) تحول الظروف والأزمنة على النحو التالي :

أسماء الإشارة والتعبيرات الزمنية

this	→	that
these	→	those
here	→	there
today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next / following day
yesterday	→	the day before
last week	→	the week before
tonight	→	that night
now	→	then
ago	→	before

الأزمنة والأفعال الناقصة

(didn't) ماضي بسيط	→	(don't/doesn't) مضارع بسيط
(was/were) ماضي مستمر	→	(am/is/are) مضارع مستمر
(had + V.3 / hadn't) ماضي تام	→	(V.2/ didn't) ماضي بسيط
(had + V.3) ماضي تام	→	(has/have + V.3) مضارع تام
can	→	could
will	→	would
has/have to	→	had to
must	→	had to / must
may	→	might
shall	→	should

You will face it like that

- Ali said "My mum doesn't get up late". (**that**) - Ali said that his mum didn't get up late.
- "I helped my mother" Adel said to me. (**that**) - Adel told me that he had helped his mother.
- Noha said to Hala "The children are playing now". (**told**) - Noha told Hala the children were playing then.

ملحوظات عامة

(٥) لا يتم تغيير الزمن إذا كان فعل القول (**say(s) / tell(s)**)

Ex. Moaz says, "I will visit my grandparents tomorrow".

Moaz says that he will visit his grandparents the following day.

(٦) لا يتم تغيير الزمن إذا كانت جملة القول تعبر عن حقائق ثابتة (لا شك فيها)

Ex. The teacher said to the students "Lions don't eat grass."

The teacher told the students that lions don't eat grass.

2

الجملة الأمرية The imperatives

عند تحويل الجملة الأمرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- (١) يحول فعل القول (**say أو say to**) إلى **tell**
- يحول فعل القول (**said أو said to**) إلى **told / asked / ordered / advised / encouraged / warned**
- (٢) يتم حذف علامتي التنصيص ونربط بـ (**to**) للأمر المثلث أما الأمر المنفي بـ (**not to**)
- (٣) يتم تحويل الضمائر حسب المعنى .
- (٤) لاحظ تحذف كلمة (**please**) إذا ذكرت في الجملة الأمرية .

You will face it like that

- "Tidy your room!" said my mother. (**ordered**) - My mother ordered me to tidy my room.
- Ahmed said "Don't use my phone." (**not to**) - Ahmed told me not to use his phone.
- "Please, don't be late" my father said. (**advised**) - My father advised us not to be late.
- "Don't look!" I said to my friend. (**warned**) - I warned my friend not to look.
- My mother said to me "Come here" (**told**) - My mother told me to go there.
- He said "Don't copy from the internet". (**not to**) - He warned us not to copy from the internet.



Exercises



Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- He ordered her out of the house.

- a- to go b- go c- went d- don't go

2- Hany warned his son play with knives.

- a- don't b- not c- not to d- doesn't

3- He me to be polite.

- a- spoke b- told c- talked d- got

4- Sohila asked Rasha her some money.

- a- lent b- lend c- to lend d- lending

5- My father advised me watch too much TV.

- a- don't b- to c- not to d- not

6- Ahmed said he was doing his homework.

- a- if b- to c- not to d- that

7- She her brother that she was very tired.

- a- tell b- telling c- told d- tells

8- The sailor told his friend that that his ship.

- a- is b- are c- were d- was

9- Tasnim said that she her work.

- a- will finish b- finishes c- had finished d- has finished

10- Hind said that was very happy.

- a- me b- her c- she d- hers

11- He told me that he TV then.

- a- watched b- is watching c- watches d- was watching

12- The leader his team to cooperate in order to succeed.

- a- ordered b- said c- says d- ask

13- Huda told me just now that she quite busy.

- a- is b- had been c- was d- be

14- At the airport, they us to show our passports.

- a- says b- ordered c- said to d- say

15- Hatem's father him not to swim in the dangerous river.

- a- warned b- encouraged c- invited c- ordered

16- Leila's mother her to learn how to cook.

- a- warned b- encouraged c- invited c- said

17- Taha's uncle my friends to have a glass of juice.

- a- warned b- encouraged c- invited c- said

18- The guide them that it was the best museum in the city.

- a- warned b- tell c- said c- invited



② Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

- 1- Ehab said to Farouk, "I will go to Damietta". (told)
- 2- Hesham said, "Salma has been sleepwalking" (that)
- 3- Maha said, "I have been cleaning the rooms all morning." (that)
- 4- "We'll have to help the people here", the captain said to his sailors. (told)
- 5- "That's my new watch", said Ahmed. (said that)
- 6- "We didn't find any sailors on the ship." said the captain. (said that)
- 7- Mr. Sharawi said to the mechanic, "Don't change the oil". (asked)
- 8- "Please don't make a noise, Sara," said Ahmed. (not to)
- 9- The teacher said to me, "Don't forget your pen again." (warned)
- 10- Eman said to Farah, "Clean the floor when you finish". (ordered)
- 11- "English is our favourite subject," my friends told me. (that)
- 12- "I am learning how to swim," said Tarek. (said that)
- 13- "The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara told us. (that)
- 14- "My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed. (that)
- 15- "Come to the park with me after school" Manal told me. (invited)
- 16- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola. (warned)
- 17- "Stand up," the teacher said to the class. (asked)
- 18- "Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him. (encouraged)
- 19- "The museum is next to the park," Mr. El-Baz said to Omar. (told)



Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

1- electricity الكهرباء / electrical ذو صلة بالكهرباء / electrician فني كهرباء

- ✗ This machine is connected to **electricity**.
- ✗ He is an **electrical** engineer in a big company.
- ✗ My father asked the **electrician** to fix the light at home.

2- Unless = If ... not = Without + [V.ing / noun اسم] إذا لم

- ✗ Life would be impossible **unless** there were farmers.
- ✗ **If** there weren't farmers, life would be impossible.
- ✗ **Without** (farming/farmers), life would be impossible.

3- 1960s فترة الستينات

✗ 1960s = from 1960 to 1969 (عشرة سنوات)

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Making opinions stronger :

أبداء الرأي بقوة

لإعطاء قوة وتأکید على الآراء نستخدم إحدى الكلمات التالية قبل الصفة:

extremely للغاية / **very** جداً / **really** حقاً / **quite** إلى حد ما

- ✗ Cairo is **extremely** crowded.
- ✗ The match is **really** exciting.
- ✗ Giza is a **very** big City.
- ✗ I don't mind pizza. I'm **quite** interested in it.
- ✗ These people can be **quite** angry if their train is late.
- ✗ A railway station manager's job is **very** important. Most of them work **really** hard.
- ✗ Sometimes I have to help with **extremely** big problems.



Exercise



① What do you say in the following situations

- 1- You've just finished the hardest test you have ever done. Your mother asks you how the test was.
- 2- You know that Antarctica is the coldest place. A friend asks you what the weather like there.
- 3- You admire Mohamed Salah very much. Express this stronger.
- 4- Your friend asks you about your opinion of the technical schools.
- 5- You have just finished the most interesting film you have ever seen. Your friends ask you how the film was.
- 6- Someone said that England is cold country. Express this stronger.



Direct & Reported Speech

Grammar

الكلام المبلّغ والكلام الغير مبلّغ

3

السؤال بأداة استفهام Wh-question

عند تحويل السؤال بكلمة الاستفهام نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- (١) تحول say أو say to إلى (ask – inquire – wonder – want to know)
- تحول said أو said to إلى : (asked – inquired – wondered – wanted to know)
- (٢) نحذف الأقواس ونربط بنفس (أداة الاستفهام المستخدمة) ، ونحذف علامة الاستفهام (?) ونضع نقطة (.)
- (٣) تحول صيغة الاستفهام إلى جملة خبرية أي يقدم الفاعل على الفعل .
- (٤) نحول الضمائر حسب المعنى كما في الجملة الخبرية . (٥) نحول الأزمنة و الظروف كما في الجملة الخبرية أيضاً :

أسماء الإشارة والتعبيرات الزمنية

this	→	that
these	→	those
here	→	there
today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next / following day
yesterday	→	the day before
last week	→	the week before
tonight	→	that night
now	→	then
ago	→	before

الأزمنة والأفعال الناقصة

(didn't)	→	ماضي بسيط (don't/doesn't)
(was/were)	→	ماضي مستمر (am/is/are)
(had+V.3 / hadn't)	→	ماضي تام (V.2/ didn't)
(had + V.3)	→	ماضي تام (has/have +V.3)
could	→	can
would	→	will
had to	→	has/have to
had to / must	→	must
might	→	may
should	→	shall

You will face it like that

- ➔ Omar said to Samir, "When will you pay your debt?" (He asked me)
Omar asked Samir when he would pay his debt .
- ➔ He said to his mother , "Where is my telescope?" (He wanted to know)
He wanted to know where his telescope was.

ملحوظات هامة

- (١) يحذف الفعل المساعد (do / does) ويحول الفعل الأساسي إلى (ماضي بسيط)
Ex. Sarah said to me, "What do you want". (asked) ➔ Sarah asked me what I wanted.
- (٢) يحذف أيضاً الفعل المساعد (did) ويحول الفعل الأساسي إلى (ماضي تام)
Ex. "Where did you go, Tamer" (I asked Tamer) ➔ I asked Tamer where he had gone.
- (٣) لاحظ إذا كان فعل القول (say / says) يظل زمن الجملة كما هو بدون تغيير .
Ex. "Where do you live" Nabil says to Hala. (asks) ➔ Nabil asks Hala where she lives.

4

السؤال بهل Yes/No question

عند تحويل السؤال بـ (هل) نتبع الخطوات التالية :

- (١) تحويل فعل القول (said / said to) إلى (asked / wondered / wanted to know)
- (٢) يتم حذف الأقواس ونربط بـ (if أو whether)
- (٣) نقوم بترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل) .
- (٤) اتباع باقي تعليمات تحويل السؤال بأداة استفهام.

You will face it like that

- Noura said, "Have you ever been to London, Maha?" (if / whether)
➔ Noura asked Maha if she had ever been to London.
- "Are you an astronomer?" the student said to the professor. (if)
➔ The student asked the professor if he was an astronomer.
- "Do you like Egypt, Tom?" said Mona. (Mona asked)
➔ Mona asked Tom if he liked Egypt.
- Soher said to Hala, "Can you lend me some money?" (asked)
➔ Soher asked Hala if she could lend her some money.



Exercises



Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- She asked him what

- a- is he doing b- he was doing c- he is doing d- was he doing

2- He asked me why to work abroad.

- a- I want b- I wanted c- do I want d- did I want

3- They asked me if my parents I was there.

- a- know b- are knowing c- have known d- knew

4- He asked me I had a driving license.

- a- whether b- what c- how many d- how high

5- They want to know who the match.

- a- did win b- won c- do win d- does win

6- She asked me which university

- a- had I been to b- go I to c- did I go to d- I had been to

7- She asked me if my uncle I was trying to find another job.

- a- know b- know c- knew d- known

8- He asked why to work for their company.

- a- do I want b- had I wanted c- did I want d- I wanted

9- She wanted to know how

- a- I would feel b- would I feel c- do I feel d- had I felt

10- She asked me I could tell her how old I was.

- a- how b- when c- why d- if

11- Nevine asked if all the planets moons.

- a- had b- has c- have d- had been

12- Randa asked what a shooting star

- a- were b- are c- is d- was

13- Mona asked it was hot or cold on the moon.

- a- weather b- that c- why d- if

14- Hania asked when the next bus leaving.

- a- was b- is c- are d- were

15- Karim asked his sister she would help him with his homework.

- a- why b- that c- whether d- unless

16- Warda asked me how long to get to school.

- a- it take me b- it took me c- took it me d- take it me

17- Salma asked me what was.

- a- our names b- my name c- their names d- the name

18- Lina asked why telescopes expensive.

- a- has b- were c- was d- are



19- Nawal asked me I liked looking at the stars at night.

- a- if b- when c- weather d- that

20- We asked the scientist his telescope was.

- a- How often b- when c- where d- why

21- Munir asked the teacher studying astronomy.

- a- if were they b- if they were c- if they are d- if are they

22- I asked Nader which book

- a- his is b- is his c- was his d- his was

23- The teacher asked us how we the answer.

- a- know b- knew c- known d- news

24- We asked the teacher if any homework.

- a- we have b- have we c- we had d- had we

25- My friend asked me where

- a- live me b- I live c- I lived d- have I lived

26- The tourist asked me I knew a good restaurant near her hotel.

- a- where b- why c- if d- that

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

1- "Do you like reading, Taha?" asked the teacher. (whether)

2- Hania asked, "When is the next bus leaving?" (Hania asked me)

3- "Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Karim asked his sister. (if)

4- "How long does it take you to get to school?" (Warda asked Hala)

5- "What time do you get up in the morning?" (She asked me)

6- Mother said to me, "Will you travel to Aswan by air". (wondered)

7- "What does your father do, Yara?" (Shorouk asked ..)

8- Mona said to Amr, "Where will your father travel tomorrow?" (Mona asked)

9- He said to her, "Why was she sad yesterday?" (He asked her)

10- "Where are you going now?" (She wanted to know)



Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

1- turn (v) ينف / يدور - turn (n) دور

- ✗ The earth **turns** around itself.
- ✗ I waited for my **turn** to get on the bus.

2- Let+ (obj. مفعول. inf.) + (inf. فعل مصدر) - allow (obj. مفعول. inf.) + to (inf. فعل مصدر) يسمح

- ✗ **Let** me speak to your teacher.
- ✗ The teacher **allowed** us to play outside.

3- wonder يتساءل / يتعجب - wander يتجول

- ✗ I **wonder** if you could tell me what a star is made of.
- ✗ I **wandered** a lot during my visit to Alexandria.

4- round دائري / مستدير - around حول / حوالي

- ✗ Our moon is **round**.
- ✗ The earth turns **around** itself at about 1.670 km/h.

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Asking polite questions :

توجيه الأسئلة بطريقة مهذبة

- ✗ **Could you please explain to me why**? هل من الممكن أن توضح لي لماذا ...؟
Ex : - Could you please explain to me why *I can't feel the earth turn*?
 - Could you please explain to me why *there isn't life on the others planets*?
 ✗ **I wonder if you could tell me** . أتساءل لو بالإمكان أن تخبرني..
Ex: - I wonder if you could tell me *what a star is made of*.
 - I wonder if you could tell me *how many moons turn around Jupiter*.
 ✗ **I'd like to know if** أود أن أعرف إذا
Ex: - I'd like to know if *you like your job*.
 - I'd like to know if *the sun is a star or a planet*.
 ✗ **Do you think we could** ? هل تعتقد أننا يمكننا ...؟
Ex: - Do you think we could *come and see the observatory one day*?
 - Do you think we could *travel and visit Mars one day*?



Exercise



① What do you say in the following situations

- 1- You want to know why you can't feel the earth turn. Ask your teacher.
.....
- 2- You want to know if your friend likes his job.
.....
- 3- You want your teacher to explain something you don't know.
.....
- 4- You want to know whether you could visit Rofida on Friday.
.....



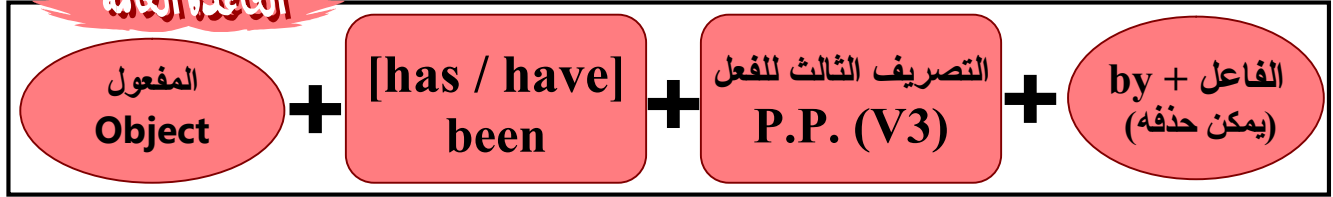
Active & Passive

Grammar

صيغة المعلوم والمجهول

المبنى للمجهول في زمن المضارع التام

القاعدة العامة



1

تكوين الجملة

(التصريف الثالث للفعل) P.P. + (has / have) + الفاعل

- They **have painted** the building again.
- Someone **has drawn** a picture in my diary.

(التصريف الثالث للفعل) P.P. + been + (has / have) + المفعول

- The building **has been painted** again (by them).
- A picture **has been drawn** in my diary (by someone).

2

الإنف

(التصريف الثالث للفعل) P.P. + (hasn't / haven't) + الفاعل

- My mother **hasn't washed** the dishes yet.
- They **haven't written** their homework yet.

(التصريف الثالث للفعل) P.P. + been + (hasn't / haven't) + المفعول

- The dishes **haven't been washed** yet (by my mother).
- Their homework **hasn't been written** yet (by them).

3

السؤال

(التصريف الثالث للفعل) P.P. + الفاعل + (Has / Have)

- Have** you **sold** the painting for a lot of money?
- Why **have** chemists **made** a new medicine?

(التصريف الثالث للفعل) P.P. + been + المفعول + (Has / Have)

- Has** the painting **been sold** for a lot of money?
- Why **has** a new medicine **been made** (by chemists)?

مبنى للمعلوم

You will face it like that

مبنى للمجهول

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Heba has written a letter to Hend. [been] | A letter has been written to Hend. |
| Ahmed has played tennis. [Tennis] | Tennis has been played by Ahmed. |
| I haven't sent the e-mail. [The e-mail] | The e-mail hasn't been sent. |
| Why have you studied English? [been] | Why has English been studied? |
| He has given me a present. [A present] | A present has given to me by him. |
| No body has beaten me at chess. [passive] | I haven't been beaten at chess. |
| She hasn't cleaned the floor yet. [been] | The floor hasn't been cleaned by her. |
| I have just painted the room. [has been] | The room has been painted by me. |
| She has done all the jobs. [All] | All the jobs have been done. |



Exercises



Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The Taj Mahal visited by millions of people since it was built.
a. is b. have been c. has been d. was
- 2- The students in my class told about the date of the exam yet.
a. hasn't been b. haven't been c. have d. didn't
- 3- A new list of wonders.....
a. has been written b. has written c. have written d. have been written
- 4- Some buildings have been..... in the earthquake.
a damage b. damaging c. damaged d. damages
- 5- We have been the present perfect in English.
a. taught b. teaches c. teach d. to teach
- 6- What's the most expensive thing that bought at the market this week?
a. has been b. have been c. have d. has
- 7- A/An is a person Like a king who can tell people what to do.
a. rural b. archaeologist c. ruler d. actor
- 8- any trees been planted in the park this year?
a Were b. Have c. Has d. Are
- 9- How has your watch stolen, Ahmed?
a. be b. being c. to be d. been
10. Some beautiful flowers.....planted outside the school.
a. has been b. was c. have been d. have
11. The book has been.....by the teacher.
a. revise b. revising c. revised d. revises
12. The flooryet by Rana.
a. hasn't swept b. hasn't been swept c. swept d. has swept
13. The Taj Mahal has been.....by pollution.
a. damaged b. damage c. damaging d. damages
14. The plane
a. has landed b. have been landed c. has been landed d. have landed
15. The houses.....been cleaned.
a. has recently b. recently has c. have recently d. recently have
- 16- caught by the police yet?
a. Is the thief b. Have the thief been c. Were the thief d. Has the thief been
- 17- The teacher who will teach us maths hasn't yet.
a. be decided b. being decided c. been decided d. to decide
- 18- Our school has been builta businessman.
a. in b. about c. on d. by
- 19-the decision been made by the manager yet?
a. Has b. Was c. Have d. Is



② Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

- 1- Our school has won the competition. (The competition)
.....
- 2- We have collected a lot of money for the charity. (been)
.....
- 3- The building has been painted again. (They)
.....
- 4- Someone has drawn a picture in my diary. (A picture)
.....
- 5- Someone has broken into the house, (been)
.....
- 6- The bridge has been built since 2006. (The government)
.....
- 7- The engineers haven't finished the project yet. (hasn't)
.....
- 8- Has the UNESCO looked after important sites? (Have)
.....
- 9- Why has the teacher punished the students? (been)
.....
- 10- Sarah has eaten all the cookies at the fridge. (have been)
.....
- 11- Mohamed Salah has scored three goals, (by)
.....
- 12- Ali hasn't visited the Taj Mahal yet. (hasn't been)
.....
- 13- How have the police discovered the crime? (been)
.....
- 14- The child has eaten so many sweets. (have)
.....
- 15- Have you bought the book? (been)
.....
- 16- Archaeologists have found an ancient building in the desert. (has)
.....
- 17- Have they ever decorated the building? (been)
.....
- 18- Has Mary visited her grandparents? (been)
.....
- 19- Mohamed has climbed the pyramid for an hour. (The pyramid)
.....



Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Asking for opinions:

طلب الرأي

- ✂ What do you think of? ما رأيك في...؟ / ماذا تعتقد من...؟
- Ex :** - What do you think of *the sphinx* ?
- What do you think of *the new Suez canal* ?
- ✂ How do you feel about? ما هو شعورك تجاه...؟
- Ex :** - How do you feel about *the revolution of 25th Jan, 2011* ?
- How do you feel about *the new dam in Ethiopia* ?
- ✂ Do you agree? (جملة رأيك) هل تتفق مع ذلك...؟
- Ex :** - Mohamed Salah is the best footballer in Egypt. *Do you agree* ?
- Egypt was a great country in the past. *Do you agree* ?

- Expressing agreement:

لتعبير عن الموافقة في الرأي

- ✂ That's (**exactly**) how I feel. هذا ما أشعر به تماماً
- ✂ You have a point there. هذا ما أشعر به تماماً
- ✂ I agree with you. أتفق معك في الرأي.
- ✂ I couldn't agree with you more. = I totally agree with you.

Expressing disagreement :

لتعبير عن عدم الإتفاق في الرأي

- ✂ I'm afraid I (**totally**) disagree. أخشى أن لا أوافق (تماماً)
- ✂ I feel (**completely**) the opposite. أشعر (تماماً) عكس ذلك .

Giving Opinion :

أعطاء الرأي

- ✂ In my opinion, Mr. Waleed is magnificent. من رأيي
- ✂ I think that the new projects will help Egypt in 2050. أعتقد أن ..



Exercise



1 What do you say in the following situations

- You tell your friend that the hotel you all stayed in was very nice. You want to know if he/she thinks the same.
.....
- You see a photo of a modern museum. Your friend says that he/ she doesn't like it, but you like it a lot.
.....
- You would like to ask a teacher to explain why it is colder in the winter than in the summer.
.....
- You think that this lesson is very interesting. You want to know what your friend thinks of it.
.....
- A friend tells you that he / she had an interesting morning. First, he / she went to the park. You want to know more.
.....



The second conditional

Grammar

الحالة الشرطية الثانية

would / might / could

تستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن الأشياء الغير ممكن حدوثها ومستبعدة الحدوث مستقبلاً.

1

If / unless

إذا لم / إذا

التصريف الثاني للفعل
d / ed / ied / غير منتظم

جملة الشرط (ماضي بسيط)

فعل مصدر + would + inf.
فاعل + [might / could] + inf.

جملة جواب الشرط

- ☞ If Manal **worked** hard at school, she **would get** high marks.
- ☞ Unless Ahmed **went** to the station early, he **would miss** the train.

ملحوظات هامة

☑ لاحظ أن (if / unless) يمكن أن تأتي في (المنتصف) ويسبقها جملة جواب الشرط (جملة رئيسية):

☞ Manal **would get** high marks **if** she **worked** hard at school.

☞ Ahmed **would miss** the train **unless** he **went** to the station early.

☑ لاحظ أن (unless) تعطي معنى الشرط المنفي ، وتساوي في المعنى (if ... didn't + inf):

☞ Ahmed **would miss** the train **if** he **didn't go** to the station early.

2

might + inf

☑ يمكن استخدام (might) بدلاً من (would) في جواب الشرط، للتعبير عن (عدم التأكد / الاحتمالية):

would + perhaps + inf.
would + probably + inf.
wouldn't + possibly + inf.

- ☞ If I had enough money, I **would perhaps buy** a new car. (**might**)
- ☞ If I had enough money, I **might buy** a new car.
- ☞ If you went to the bank yesterday, it **wouldn't possibly be** busy. (**might**)
- ☞ If you went to the bank yesterday, it **might not be** busy.

3

could + inf

☑ يمكن استخدام (could) بدلاً من (would) للتعبير عن (القدرة والإمكانية):

would be able to + inf.

- ☞ If Mariam came first, she **would be able to join** the trip for free.
- ☞ If Mariam came first, she **could join** the trip for free.

☑ يمكن استخدام (couldn't) بدلاً من (would) للتعبير عن (الاستحالة):

would be impossible to + inf.

- ☞ If you went to school on Friday, it **would be impossible to enter**.
- ☞ If you went to school on Friday, you **couldn't enter**.

4

because / so

☑ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي بعد (because / as) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثانية:

- ☞ He doesn't travel by plane **because** he hates flying. (**If**)
- ☞ If he **didn't hate** flying, he **would travel** by plane.

☑ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي قبل (so / that's why) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثانية:

- ☞ He doesn't like football **that's why** he doesn't join the football team. (**If**)
- ☞ If he **liked** football, he **would join** the football team.

5

If I were

☑ نستخدم قاعدة (If) في الحالة الثانية لإعطاء النصيحة كما في الصيغة التالية:

You should + inf.
I advise you to + inf.
It would be better if ...

- ☞ I advise you to see a doctor. (**If**)
- ☞ If I **were** you, I **would** see a doctor.
- ☞ It would be better if Hala did her homework alone. (**were**)
- ☞ If I **were** Hala, I **would** do my homework alone.



Exercises



Grammar

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- If we all each other, the world would be a better place to live in.
a. loved b. love c. loving d. had loved
- 2- We go to England if we had friends or family there.
a. were b. will c. won't d. would
- 3- We..... shopping if we had enough time.
a. will go b. would go c. went d. had gone
- 4- What if you won a prize?
a. might you say b. will you say c. you would say d. you said
- 5- If I knew the answer to the question, I you.
a. will tell b. tell c. won't tell d. would tell
- 6- If I ill, I would go to the doctor.
a. am b. was c. have been d. had been
- 7- If you a smartphone, it would be easy to transfer money.
a. had b. have c. would have d. were
- 8- If he read really carefully, he understand the book.
a. can't b. don't c. would d. won't
- 9- If someone was unkind to you, the teacher?
a. you tell b. would you tell c. can you tell d. you told
- 10- If you how to speak English, it might be difficult for you to travel to London.
a. knew b. don't know c. didn't know d. had known
- 11- If you learned Japanese, you get a job in Tokyo.
a. might b. might not c. wouldn't d. couldn't
- 12- If we went to the beach, we go swimming.
a. couldn't b. could c. will d. wouldn't
- 13- If you went to the museum yesterday, it very busy. It's busy now.
a. might not be b. would perhaps be c. won't be d. will be
- 14- If you visited the palace, you in the gardens because they're closed.
a. would go b. might go c. will go d. couldn't go
- 15- If a person how to use social media, it might be difficult for them to find work.
a. know b. don't know c. knew d. didn't know
- 16- If somebody wanted to have the latest technology, they a smartphone.
a. might not buy b. could buy c. will buy d. won't buy
- 17- If you had a smartphone, it easy to transfer money.
a. might not be b. would be c. couldn't be d. will be
- 18- You visit Canada if you had relatives there.
a. would b. will c. won't d. were
- 19- If Hassan older, he could learn to drive a car.
a. is b. was c. would be d. had been



20- If I knew the answer to the question, I you.

- a. will tell b. tell c. won't tell d. would tell

21- If Hala German, she might talk to the tourists.

- a. spoke b. speaks c. will speak d. has spoken

22- If you read really quickly, you understand the book.

- a. can't b. don't c. would d. won't

23- What could you do if you more free time?

- a. have b. will have c. has d. had

24- Where you study if you could go to any university in the world?

- a. will b. can c. might d. may

25- What languages you speak if you had time to learn them?

- a. will b. would c. can d. may

② Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

1- I don't have money. I can't buy a laptop.

(If)

2- Sameh is short. He can't play basketball.

(were)

3- Noura doesn't have a computer so doesn't use social media sites. (might)

4- It would be better if Hany did the homework alone.

(If I were)

5- If you didn't get help, you'd be in trouble.

(Unless)

6- I advise you to eat healthy food.

(were)

7- You should stop smoking,

(were)

8- It would be better if Leila studied well for the exams.

(were)

9- If he succeeded, his dad would perhaps by him a bike.

(might)

10- If Ali didn't wake up early, he wouldn't catch the school bus.

(Unless)

11- If he got up early, he would be able to catch the bus.

(could)

8- If Hany were rich, he could buy a villa.

(so)

9- I'm poor so I can't buy a car.

(If)



Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

1 - on يأتي قبل الكلمات التي تتعلق بالانترنت والتلفزيون والراديو ..

- ✗ I have read an article **on** the internet.
- ✗ Be careful when you makes friend **on** the social networking sites.
- ✗ There is an adventure film **on** TV tonight.
- ✗ I usually listen to Quran **on** radio.

2- rob / robbed / robbed يسرق مكان - شخص - steal / stole / stolen يسرق شيء

- ✗ The thief **robbed** the bank. He **stole** a lot of money and gold.
- ✗ The thieves **robbed** Ahmed's house. They **stole** everything valuable.

3- save يأتي هذا الفعل بمعاني عديدة (يوفر / يدخر / ينقذ / يحفظ)

- ✗ I could **save** the boy from falling in time. = (rescue) ينقذ
- ✗ You should **save** a little money every week. = (spared) يدخر
- ✗ **Save** what you typed before turning off the computer. = (keep) يحفظ

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Encouraging people to continue speaking:

تشجيع الناس على الاستمرار في الحديث

- ✗ - Great! What else does it say? عظيم! ماذا تقول أيضاً؟
- ✗ - Really? Go on. حقاً؟ استمر.
- ✗ - How wonderful! Tell me more. يا له من شيء رائع! أخبرني المزيد.
- ✗ - Then what happened? ثم ماذا حدث؟
- ✗ - What happened after that? ماذا حدث بعد ذلك؟



Exercise



① What do you say in the following situations

- 1- A friend tells you that his brother is studying computer programming. Ask for more information.
.....
- 2- Your friend reads only the first sentence of a long text message, then stops reading. Encourage him to continue speaking.
.....
- 3- A friend starts to read you a new story. You want to hear more.
.....
- 4- A friend starts reading a nice poem. Encourage him.
.....
- 5- Your mother told you a part of a story and stopped. You want her to complete it.
.....
- 6- Your father read a headline on a newspaper. You want to know more.
.....



The Past Perfect Tense

Grammar

زمن الماضي التام

Past Perfect زمن الماضي التام

Past Simple زمن الماضي البسيط

1

يستخدم للتعبير عن (فعل) تم أولاً في الماضي (قبل الماضي البسيط)

يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل تم في الماضي (حدث ثانياً بعد الماضي التام)

Subject فاعل + had ('d) + P.P.

Subject فاعل + V.2 [d,ed,ied, غير منتظم]

- He **had done** his homework before he **went** out.
- She **studied** English after he **had had** her lunch.

- I **watched** TV before I **went** to the bed.
- He **visited** the zoo after he **had visited** the tower.

2

Subject فاعل + hadn't + P.P.

فعل مصدر + didn't + Subject فاعل

- I **hadn't opened** the door before you **knocked** it.
- Manal **hadn't bought** clothes.

- He **didn't sell** his car until he **had repaired** it.
- Mohamed **didn't go** shopping yesterday.

3

Had + Subject فاعل + P.P. ?

Did + Subject فاعل + فعل مصدر ?

- **Had** you **finished** your homework by five?
- What **had** Rodina **bought** from the shop?

- **Did** Ayman **study** his lesson yesterday?
- Why **did** Ginger **respect** Mr. Gordon?

الدوائر الزمنية Time connectors

تذكر أن : الحدث الأول (هو الماضي التام) ، والحدث الثاني (هو الماضي البسيط)

1

After بعد
As soon as بمجرد أن
When عندما
because / as لأن

زمن الماضي التام

زمن الماضي البسيط

- After he **had parked** his car, he **went** to work.
- He **had** breakfast **as soon as** he **had washed** his face.
- When** he **had killed** the goose, he **found** nothing inside it.
- Sarah **passed** the final exam **because** she **had studied** hard.

2

Before قبل
By the time قبل
When عندما
so / that's why لذلك

زمن الماضي البسيط

زمن الماضي التام

- Before** he **arrived**, his uncle **had left**.
- Sama **had written** the e-mail **by the time** she **sent** it to Ahmed.
- When** the winter **came**, the ant **found** enough food to eat.
- Sarah **had studied** hard **that's why** she **passed** the final exam.

ملحوظات هامة

⚠ لاحظ أن في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (Before / After) نستخدم (V.ing) بعدهما:

- After **parking** his car, he **went** to work.
 - Before **having** breakfast, he **had washed** his face.
- ⚠ لاحظ أن : When ليس لها قاعدة ثابتة .

didn't + inf

[wasn't / weren't] + P.P.

3

until
till

had + P.P.

زمن الماضي البسيط (منفي)

زمن الماضي التام

- Ahmed **didn't watch** TV **until** he **had done** his homework.
- The car **wasn't sold** to Samy **till** Ahmed **had repaired** it.

(الماضي البسيط مبني للمجهول)

4

By
Before

وقت محدد في الماضي

زمن الماضي التام

- By** 2003, my sister **had graduated** from the university.
- Before** my last birthday, I **had bought** a smartphone.



Exercises



Grammar

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- By the time I arrived at the party, the singer singing.
a. begins b. had begun c. will begin d. begun
- 2- When my brother the telephone, it had stopped ringing.
a. reached b. have reached c. had reached d. reaches
- 3- He did not eat..... he had washed his hands well.
a. after b. while c. when d. until
- 4- After mother had been to the market, she our lunch.
a. had cooked b. cooked c. cooks d. has cooked
- 5- By the time I ten years old, I had learned to ride a bike.
a. am b. were c. was d. had been
- 6- Before the exam, students had studied.
a. had done b. have done c. would do d. doing
- 7- They did not buy the new car because they..... all the money.
a. lost b. have lost c. were losing d. had lost
- 8- After the experiment, he got the right results.
a. had done b. doing c. did d. does
- 9- She called the police..... she had seen the thief.
a. by the time b. as soon as c. before d. so
- 10- It's 10 o'clock now, by 7 o'clock this morning, I dressed.
a. have got b. get c. had got d. to get
- 11- The lesson started when he arrived in the classroom.
a. had already b. already had c. have already d. already has
- 12- Reem upset because her friend had not phoned her.
a. is b. was c. is being d. been
- 13- Nobody knew about the site because everyone about it.
a. has forgotten b. had forgotten c. forgot d. is forgotten
- 14- After we had visited the museum, we to have lunch.
a. decide b. deciding c. decided d. had decided
- 15- Fareeda enjoyed visiting Sohag because she there before.
a. has never been b. had never been c. is never being d. have never been
- 16- Ali eaten, so he did not go the restaurant.
a. have already b. already has c. had already d. already is
- 17- Mona hadn't read the book before it.
a. buy b. bought c. had bought d. buying
- 18- The teacher explained the past perfect because we it before.
a. didn't study b. hadn't studied c. studied d. had studied
- 19- Waleed had forgotten about the family party until he the invitation.
a. had seen b. seeing c. saw d. see



20- I had never tried Chinese food before I to that restaurant.

- a. go b. went c. am going d. had gone

21- I some cookies before I had lunch yesterday.

- a. am eating b. ate c. have eaten d. had eaten

22- Before ten o'clock this morning, I some exercise.

- a. did b. have done c. had done d. do

23- I had been to Ahmed Orabi School before I this school.

- a. started b. has gone c. went d. join

24- I thirty books about English before I wrote this one.

- a. have studied b. had studied c. studied d. was studying

25- A farmer found that his goose a yellow egg.

- a. had laid b. had lain c. had lied d. laid

② Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

1- After Hala had bought a pair of shoes, she went back home. (Before)

2- First, I booked a ticket. Then, I prepared my bags. (After)

3- When the man arrived at the station, the train had left. (by the time)

4- The boy saw his father. He ran away. (as soon as)

5- He was happy. His father gave him some sweets. (because)

6- After chasing the thief, the police arrested him. (had)

7- Before he played the game, he had trained hard. (until)

8- He waited for half an hour and then his friend came. (after)

9- He came and then it began to rain. (As soon as)

10- By the time I went out, it had begun to rain. (until)

11- After he had finished his work, he went home. (till)

12- When the winter came, Ant had found enough food to eat. (After)

13- He arrived at the station after the train had left. (By the time)



Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

1 - So + صفة جداً

✂ Hany hasn't seen a snake so close before.

2 - (be) + the first person to + inf . فعل مصدر . أول شخص

✂ Mr. Khaled was the first person to arrive work.

3 - do + (noun) .. يقوم بـ / يفعل

✂ do (the quiz – homework – the right thing – foolish things)

3 - هناك كلمات في اللغة الإنجليزية لها أكثر من معنى

✂ walk يمشي / a walk تمشية

✂ refuse يرفض / بقايا refuse

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Responding to news

الاستجابة لسماع الأخبار

✂ How wonderful !

١- عند سماع الأخبار السارة / الجيدة / المدهشة :

يا له من شيء رائع

✂ I'm very happy to hear that !

أنا سعيد جداً لسماع ذلك!

✂ Really ? I can't believe it !

حقاً ، لا أستطيع أن أصدق ذلك !

٢- عند سماع الأخبار السيئة :

✂ Oh dear!

وأسفاه

✂ Oh no! I'm sorry to hear that!

ياه! حزين لسماع ذلك!

✂ How terrible !

يا له من شيء فظيع !



Exercise



① What do you say in the following situations

1- Your friend's uncle died.

2- Your favourite football player scored a good goal.

3- Your friend's sister has just had a baby.

4- Your little brother has lost his bicycle.

5- Your little brother has lost his bicycle.

6- You heard that your friend's mother is in hospital.

7- Your friend has won an important competition.

8- You borrowed your friend's phone and you broke it.



The third conditional

Grammar

الحالة الشرطية الثالثة

would / might / could

تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن أحداث ماضية يستحيل تغييرها.

1

If / unless
إذا لم / إذا

had + (P.P.)

جملة الشرط (ماضي تام)

فاعل + would + have + P.P.
فاعل + [might / could] + have + P.P.

جملة جواب الشرط

- ☒ If Hany **had got** up late, he **wouldn't catch** the school bus.
- ☒ Unless Ahmed **had studied** hard, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.

ملحوظات هامة

☒ لاحظ أن (if / unless) يمكن أن تأتي في (المنتصف) ويسبقها جملة جواب الشرط (جملة رئيسية):

- ☒ Hala **would have got** better if she **had seen** a doctor.
- ☒ Ayman **wouldn't have won** the race unless he **had trained** hard.

☒ لاحظ أن (unless) تعطي معنى الشرط المنفي ، وتساوي في المعنى (if ... hadn't + P.P.):

- ☒ If Ayman **hadn't trained** hard, he **wouldn't have won** the race.

2

might + have + P.P.

☒ يمكن استخدام (might) بدلاً من (would) في جواب الشرط، للتعبير عن (عدم الاحتمالية):

would + perhaps + have + P.P.
would + probably + have + P.P.
wouldn't + possibly + have + P.P.

- ☒ If you had come, I **would probably have made** you a meal.
- ☒ If you had come, I **might have made** you a meal.
- ☒ We **wouldn't possibly have seen** him if we hadn't gone to the concert.
- ☒ We **might not have seen** him if we hadn't gone to the concert.

3

could + have + P.P.

☒ يمكن استخدام (could) بدلاً من (would) للتعبير عن (القدرة والإمكانية):

would have been able to + inf.

- ☒ If she had learnt English, she **would have been able to get** a better job.
- ☒ If she had learnt English, she **could have got** a better job.

4

because / so

☒ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي بعد (because / as) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثالثة (إذا كان الكلام ماضي):

- ☒ I didn't buy that expensive toy because I didn't have much money. (If)
- ☒ If I **had had** more money, I **would have bought** that expensive toy.

☒ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي قبل (so / that's why) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثالثة (إذا كان الكلام ماضي):

- ☒ My father drove me to school so I arrived on time. (If / been late)
- ☒ If my father **hadn't driven** me to school, I **wouldn't have arrived** on time.
- ☒ If my father **hadn't driven** me to school, I **would have been** late.

You will face it like that

- I forgot my library card. I couldn't borrow a book. (Unless)
- ☒ Unless I **had forgotten** my library card, I **could have borrowed** a book.
- I was busy. I didn't watch the documentary about dinosaurs. (If)
- ☒ If I **hadn't been** busy, I **would have watched** the documentary about dinosaurs.
- Tamer was ill, so he didn't go to school. (would have been able to)
- ☒ If Tamer **hadn't been** ill, he **would have been able to** go to school.



Exercises



Grammar

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- If I had brought my camera, I a photo of you.
a. would take b. would have taken c. take d. will take
- 2- What would you have done if you your arm?
a- broke b. had broken c. would break d. break
- 3- If it a holiday yesterday, what would you have done.
a. had been b. was c. is d. were
- 4- If I enough money, I would have bought a bike.
a- have b. had had c. had d. have had
- 5- Would you have enjoyed the film if you it?
a. watched b. had watched c. are watching d. watching
- 6- Unless he well, he wouldn't have won the gold medal.
a. trains b. had trained c. trained d. will train
- 7- If you had found some money yesterday, what with?
a. will you have done b. would you do c. might you do d. would you have done
- 8- What clothes worn if it had rained yesterday?
a. will you b. would you have c. would you d. could you
- 9- If your mother had been ill at the weekend, what would you have?
a. do b. did c. does d. done
- 10- Sami have played basketball if he had been short.
a. can't b. could c. might d. wouldn't
- 12- If Ali the book, he'd have known what happened .
a. had read b. has been read c. reads d. has read
- 13- If Mona would remembered to bring her phone, she'd have you.
a. call b. to call c. called d. calling
- 14- If I had not seen that camera, we wouldn't it.
a. buy b. have bought c. bought d. buys

② Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

- 1- I didn't have much money, so I didn't buy that expensive phone. (If)
- 2- Adel forgot his library card. He couldn't borrow a book. (If)
- 3- She was ill, so she didn't attend the party. (If)
- 4- He got up early, so he caught the train. (Unless)
- 5- Hassan didn't play well, so he didn't win. (If)
- 6- I didn't buy that expensive jacket because I didn't have much money. (If)
- 7- If he hadn't studied well, he wouldn't have succeeded. (Unless)
- 8- If Habiba had been tall, she would have played basketball. (because/so)



Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Giving dates you are not sure of

إعطاء التواريخ عند عدم التأكد...

1- تاريخ / رقم + lived about + اسم الشيء / الحدث

✂ Dinosaurs **lived about** 65 million years ago.

2- We think that + تاريخ / رقم + first lived maybe + اسم الشيء / الحدث

✂ **We think that** people **first lived maybe** 250,000 years ago.

3- I'm going to talk to you about + تاريخ / رقم + [that/who] lived almost + اسم الشيء / الحدث

✂ **I'm going to talk to you about** some people **who lived almost** 8,000 years ago.

4- In around + جملة + (اسم الشيء / الحدث) , سنة

✂ **In around** 8,000 BCE, **people** began farming in North Africa.



Exercise



① **What do you say in the following situations**

1- A friend asks you when the first car was made.

2- Your cousin asks you when your school was built.

3- Your teacher asks you for the age of the oldest part of Cairo.

4- Your teacher asks you when the Pyramids were built.

5- You are asked when dinosaurs lived. You are not sure.

6- Your teacher asked you when people started farming. You're not sure.

7- A friend asked you when the Stone Age was. You're not sure.

8- Someone asks you when your grandfather was born. You aren't sure, but you give an answer.

9- Your brother asks you what pterosaurs were like.

10- A friend asks when the Egyptian Museum was built. You're not sure.

11- A friend asks when the World War II started.

12- You want to know when dinosaurs first lived.

13- Your teacher asks you about the Ice Age.



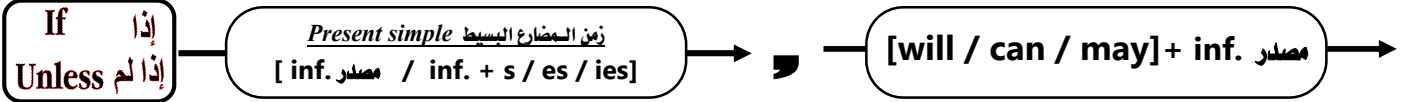
The conditionals

Grammar

الحالات الشرطية

1 First Conditional الحالة الأولى

* تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء محتمل أو قابل للحدوث في المستقبل :



☞ If we **go** to the sports club tomorrow, we **will** phone you.

☞ Unless he **works** hard, he **won't** earn enough money.

* تستخدم (may / might) بدلاً من (will) للتعبير عن الاحتمال :

will + perhaps + inf.
will + probably + inf.
will + possibly + inf.

☞ If I run quickly, I **will** probably arrive in time.

☞ If I run quickly, I **might** arrive in time.

* تستخدم (can) بدلاً من (will) للتعبير عن القدرة والإمكانية :

will be able to + inf.

☞ If my mother helps me, I **will be able to** prepare lunch.

☞ If my mother helps me, I **can** prepare lunch.

ملحوظات هامة

☑ لاحظ أن (if / unless) يمكن أن تأتي في (المنتصف) ويسبقها جملة جواب الشرط (جملة رئيسية) :

☞ Hasnaa **will** get up late **if** she **goes** to bed late.

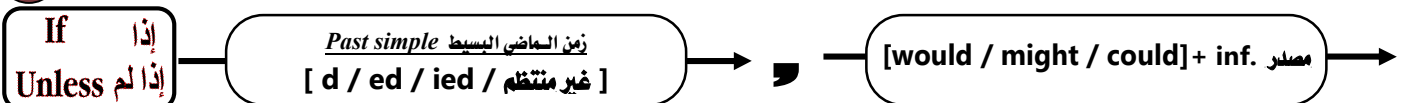
☞ He **won't** earn enough money **unless** he **works** hard.

☑ لاحظ أن (unless) تعطي معنى الشرط المنفي ، وتساوي في المعنى (if ... don't / doesn't + inf.) :

☞ He **won't** earn enough money **if** he **doesn't** work hard.

2 Second Conditional الحالة الثانية

* تستخدم للتعبير عن أشياء غير محتملة الحدوث مستقبلاً مستبعدة أو تخيلية :



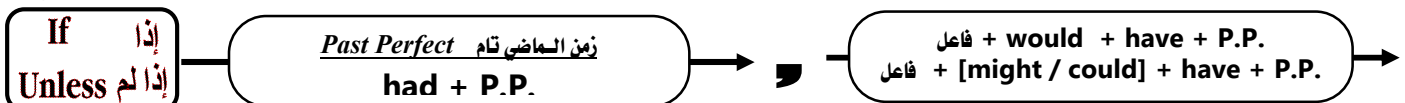
☞ If he **saw** a shark, he **wouldn't** be frightened. (مستبعد حدوثه مستقبلاً)

☞ If I **had** a lot of money, I **would** buy a palace. (تخيل في الوقت الحاضر)

☑ راجع الحالة الشرطية الثانية (Unit 15) ☑

3 Third Conditional الحالة الثالثة

* تستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث ماضية يستحيل تغييرها :



☞ If she **had learnt** English, she **would have got** a better job.

☞ Unless Ahmed **had studied** hard, he **wouldn't have succeeded**.

☑ راجع الحالة الشرطية الثالثة (Unit 17) ☑

because / so

١- تستخدم الحالة الثانية إذا كانت جملة (because/so) مضارع ونجعل المنفي مثبت والمثبت منفي :

☞ I don't have enough money, **so** I can't buy this smartphone. (If)

☞ If I **had** enough money, I **would** buy this smartphone.

٢- تستخدم الحالة الثانية إذا كانت إحدى الجملتين لـ (because/so) ماضي والأخرى مضارع، ونجعل المثبت منفي والمنفي مثبت :

☞ Sarah didn't go to school **because** she is ill. (If)

☞ If Sarah **wasn't** ill, she **would** go to school.

٣- تستخدم الحالة الثالثة إذا كانت الجملتين لـ (because/so) ماضي، ونجعل المثبت منفي والمنفي مثبت :

☞ She didn't go to school **because** she was ill. (If)

☞ If Sarah **hadn't been** ill, she **would have gone** to school.



Exercises



Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 - If I hadn't taken my special camera, I any photos.
a. wouldn't have taken b. would have taken c. can't have taken d. will have taken
- 2- If Hady worked in a bakery, he fresh bread everyday.
a. would have had b. would have c. will have d. could have had
- 3- If I see him. I..... ask him to help me with my homework.
a. might have b. would c. would have d. will
- 4- If youto go diving, you could go snorkelling.
a. don't want b. didn't want c. hadn't wanted d. haven't wanted
- 5- If I you, I would go diving in the Red Sea.
a. can b. were c. am d. had been
- 6- If they went to Alexandria in May, it be very warm.
a. won't b. might not c. cant d. may not
- 7- If we go to the sports club tomorrow, we phone you.
a. would b. will c. could d. wouldn't
- 8- If I a small child, I would love that toy.
a. am b. was c. were d. has
- 9- If I to England, I would go to Cambridge.
a. had gone b. go c. went d. am going
- 10- If my uncle had lived in England, he spoken very good English.
a. will b. couldn't c. would have d. couldn't have
- 11- If I see Ali, I ask him to help me with my homework.
a. might b. would have c. could have d. might have
- 12- If she was late for the train, she taken the bus.
a. could have b. will have c. wouldn't d. couldn't
- 13- If it rained yesterday, we might have gone to the beach.
a. haven't b. hasn't c. hadn't d. had had
- 14- Ras Mohammed is a famous park in Egypt.
a. industrial b. personal c. moral d. national
- 15- A is a big, flat fish that lives at the bottom of the sea.
a. cow b. lamb c. stingray d. horse
- 16- A is used for watching far objects.
a. fan b. printer c. telescope d. radio
- 17- my way to school, I met one of my old friends.
a. At b. In c. On d. With
- 18- The groups of coral look plants, but they are very small animals.
a. different b. similar c. same d. like
- 19- The Red Sea is good for
a. driving b. cooking c. diving d. smoking
- 20- It was too hot, so we decided not to go
a. somewhere b. anywhere c. where d. nowhere
- 21- If I had more time, I could go diving every day.
a. busy b. free c. different d. same



- 22- If you in some parts of the world, the sea will be rough and cold.
a. drive b. drove c. dove d. dive
- 23- If you dive to the bottom, you see a stingray.
a. will probably b. would probably c. couldn't probably d. could probably
- 24- If I my special camera, I wouldn't have taken any photos.
a. took b. didn't take c. had taken d. hadn't taken
- 25- If I to the museum, our friend might be there.
a. went b. had gone c. go d. has gone
- 26- If you go to the desert at night, it very quiet.
a. would be b. couldn't be c. will be d. won't be
- 27- If I by the sea when I was younger, I would have learned to sail.
a. live b. lived c. has lived d. had lived
- 28- If we revise for the test, we get 100 percent.
a. might b. will c. can't d. won't
- 29- If they went to Alexandria in May, it be very warm.
a. won't b. might not c. would d. would have
- 30- If Hala was very good at English, she to get a job in London.
a. might be able b. will be able to c. can't d. wouldn't
- 31- If Mr. El-Baz missed the bus, he arrive in Luxor until tomorrow.
a. won't b. couldn't c. might d. can't
- 32- If they visited the farm, they could lots of lambs.
a. see b. saw c. seen d. to see

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

- 1 - You should help your mother with the housework. (If)
.....
- 2- Ayman was careless, so he failed his exams. (if)
.....
- 3- Hala isn't very good at English, so she can't get a job in London. (If)
.....
- 4- If Jana hadn't been busy yesterday, she would have come to the party. (so)
.....
- 5- If we use a telescope tonight, we'll see a planet. (Unless)
.....
- 6- If they went to London, they could practise speaking English. (so)
.....
- 7- If the weather is good today, we can go swimming. (Unless)
.....
- 8- If the sea is very rough, the boat might not leave Port Said. (Unless)
.....
- 9- If Hassan was ill, he couldn't take the science test. (because)
.....



Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

- Showing relief

التعبير عن الارتياح

Phew !

تعبير يستخدم كرد فعل عند زوال خطر أو الارتياح من عمل شيء .

What a relief !

يا لها من راحة !

Thank goodness for that !

حمداً لله على هذا !

- Showing excitement

التعبير عن الشعور بالإثارة

Great ! I can't wait !

عظيم ! لا استطيع أن أنتظر !

I'm looking forward to that !

أتطلع إلي ذلك !



Exercise



① What do you say in the following situations

1- There is news that Mohammed Salah is visiting your school.

2- You hear that a ship sank in the sea but the police saved the passengers.

3- You hear that your friend got better after the accident he had.

4- The weather reporter said that a hurricane is coming, but now the news says it had moved away.

5- Your parents say that they are taking you to the cinema tomorrow. You are very excited.

6- A friend tells you that you have won a prize. You are very surprised.

7- You heard that your friend had on accident, but he wasn't hurt.

8- Your father tells you that you can go to the beach tomorrow.

9- You thought you did badly in an exam, but you did well.

10- Your Grandmother tells you that your friends can come to the family party.

11- You have just finished your homework.

12- You hear that scientists have found a new medicine for cancer.